san in his speech intimated that the policy he intended to pursue relative to Montenegro would be submitted to the Parliament at its first meeting.

Montenegrin troops are said to be concentrat-ing on the frontier, but it is claimed they will not attack the Turks. Prince Nicholas onnounces that he will start on the 26th for the camp at Medun. A Herzegovinian corps is con trated at Banjant. General Despotoviich is marching on Banjaluka. A circular from Moscow urges all the Slavonian committees to raise fresh funds in aid of a

CALL TIME ON THE TIMES. "It is toward Turkey that approbensions will be directed by those who think the prospect will again be clouded over," sagely remarks the Times of yester-day in an editorial article. "Never within the memory of man has there been such enduring excitement in the Ottoman capital. We may hope, however, the Porte still possesses sufficient authority to maintain domestic quiet. Whatever may be the state of the Empire it has the advantage that the greater part of the Christian populations have a profound dread of the threatening war, and, however much they dislike the Turks, they shrink from the precess of being AN ECHO OF THE WAR

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Reginald Yorke moved that an address be presented to the Queen, praying for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the origin, objects, present constitution, customs and usages of the London Stock Exchange, and the mode of transacting business in and in connection with that institution, and whether such existing rules, customs and mode of conducting business are in accordance with the principles that should govern public policy; and if not, to advise Her Majesty in what respect they might be beneficially altered, and how far legislation might be usefully employed for that purpose. Sir Stafford Northcote perionally opposed the motion, but the government re-

PAPAL AFFAIRS. At a consistory, which was held in Rome yesterday, the Pope nominated several bishops, among them Rev. Michael Hannan for Halifax, and Rev. John Moore for St Augustine, Fla.

The Pope pronounced a brief allocution, reaffirming, ed vehemence, his declaration of March 12, and adding that he would raise a pro-lest before the whole world against the atlempt to deprive him of liberty of speech. The News of yesterday publishes a remarkable letter from its correspondent at Rome containing the following:-"The extreme section of the ultram at this moment culisting acherents to create a Roman Various Jesuits, bearing instructions from Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, have arrived at the Vatican from Florence. Father Beckx warmly counsels the project. I have positive assurance tha Beckx and his adherents promise little short of a speedy re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope. There is no doubt that steps in this direction have long been preparing. The Catholic societies in Austria and Germany have pledged themselves to co-operate. One essential ature of the plan is that the next conclave is to be held in Rome, so that the new Pope may be proc'aimed a prisoner like Pius. Cardinal Simconi approves and supports the plan, and the Pope has himself written letters to the Emperor of Austria the King of Belgium, President MacMahon and ex-Queen Isabella. A series of express instructions have been issued from the Vatican to avoid collision with civil authorities, but at the same time to keep up a pressure on the Catholic Powers to obtain their ache sion to a crusade for the resuscitation of the Roman The Vationn has obtained lists of volunteers prepared to serve under the Papal flag, and large sums of money have already been deposited in France and

All the ministers accredited to the Vatican have been instructed to report fully and frequently on the condition of the Pope's health. THE ALSACK-LORRAINE BILL

Prince Bismarck has again promised Alsace-Lorraine as considerate treatment and as large a measure of local autonomy as is compatible with imperial interreading in the Reichstag yesterday.

Some Berlin navvios yesterday attacked a number of navvies from l'osen who were working on a in Berlin because the latter had accepted low wages. The police supported the Poseners, tgit were repulsed. A company of infantry was ordered out, and, with some mounted police, cleared the streets. Several men were wounded.

THE GREMAN TRIBUNAL. The Reichstag began on Monday the discussion of the bill for establishing the Supreme Tribunal of Germany at Leipzig. The Prussian Minister of Justice and the moderate liberals declared Rerlin the only fitting place for the tribunal. The advanced liberals deciared in layor of Leipzig so as to free the court from government influence. The ultramontanes, parsularist and some of the moderate liberals will vote with the advanced party. A majority of about twenty. ave is expected in layor of Leipzig.

ed the resi von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty.

MACMAHON'S COURTESY TO WILHELM. President MacMahon will send the Marquis d'Abzac, his first nide-de-camp, to Berlin to congratulate the Emperor William on his eightleth birthday. LOOKS HAD FOR OXPORD.

The betting on the Oxford and Cambridge boat race is now even. The query now is:-"Is Cambridge going to further repeat the history of last year ?" ENGLISH ROYALTY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will start on a six weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean next Saturday. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wates will go to

Greece, Princes Albert Victor and George, sons and two eldest children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, are about to go on board the Britannia, royal naval training ship at Dartmouth, as cadets. LONDON SUNLIGHT. The weather yesterday was fair.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT-THE APPROPRIATION REQUIRED. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877

Mr. Nathan Appleton returned to-day from Philadelphia, where he has been in consultation with the late contennial authorities and presented to Secretary Evarts a sketch of an organization for the proposed American exhibit at the Paris exposition, together with an estimate of the necessary expenses. He estipates that \$300,000 is the least amount with which a proper exhibit can be made, and this on the supposition that the goods will be reco.ved at New York in government warehouses and shipped to Havre in United States government vessels. He believes, however, that \$506,000 should be appropriated to do the country credit at Paris.

The gentlemen who are shaping the present movement entertain strong hopes that the President will be able in some way to accept the invitation of the of the French Republic at an early date, as they find there is a very general desire among Americans to take part in the Exposition, not only to keep up our traditional friendship with France, but also as a matter of business, to receive in Europe the verdict of superiority for many of our goods as compared with European products of the same description.

## WAS IT PARRICIDE?

& YOUNG MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING AND BURNING HIS FATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., March 20, 1877. The case of Charles S. Brown, for alleged arson and murder, was presented to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court in this city to-day, but the jury will not report before to-morrow. It will be remembered that Brown's lather was apparently burned to death in his house, on his farm in the adjoining town of Middictown, and that his son was arrested on suspicion of having caused his death for the purpose of geiting possession of property, a deed of which his father had given him, ignoring the claims of the rest of the children, to prevent its being attached for debt. The children, to prevent its being attached for debt. The son refused to return the detd, and it sailleged that over afterward it was a bone of contention between them. The two lived together in the farm house, which had no other occupants, it has leaked out that restimony was given before the Grand Jury which went to prove that young firewn and his father had a quarret on the night of the latter's death. At all events, he did not remain at home, as usual, but was known to go to the house several lines during the evening, it is reperally believed that he accidentally killed his father and that he thom set for to the house to hide the fataloccurrence. He is twenty-one years of age, and is related to some of the lirst families in this seems?

Preparations for His Execution at Beaver City, Utah.

ARRIVAL OF THE RECULAR TROOPS

The Condemned Man Secluded by His Jailers.

HE DENOUNCES BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Lee's Wife and Sons Looking for Indian Aid.

A CHANGE IN THE CHURCH.

Brigham Young, Jr., Thinks Lee Will Not Be Executed.

REVIEW OF THE CRIME AND THE TRIALS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

BEAVER CITY, U. T., March 20, 1877. ons are now in progress for the execution of John D. Lee, the chief murderer of the Mountain Meadows massacre. The prisoner is confined in the penitentiary at this city under the charge of United Statos Marshal Nelson.

TROOPS ARRIVING

As indicated in yesterday's despatch, some difficulty arose regarding troops to guard the prisoner, and doubts were expressed that a firing party could be obtained among the residents of Beaver City to execute Lee. General Sherman expressed his willingness to detail troops for guard duty in and around the prison before and during the execution, but did not consider it the duty of the army to execute a prisone sentenced by a civil court. However, we are to have the guard in any event. Captain McConthe's company of infantry arrived here this afternoon from Salt Lake City and another company is expected soon.

LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE. I am now well satisfied that my theory as to the grounds on which John D. Lee is secluded from everybody but the few jail officials is correct, namely, that Sumper Howard, the District Attorney who prose cuted Lee, hopes to obtain from the prisoner a swort statement with regard to the participation of Haight, Higbee and Dame in the Mountain Meadows massacre.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF IT Marshal Nelson, who has charge of the prisoner. positively refuses to let anybody see Lee, on the ground that Lee has no statement to make. Mr. Nelson makes the singular plea in support of his refusal that Lee's contract with William W. Bishop. the counsel who defended him on his trials, to publish a book containing Lee's statement of the origin and development of the movement which resulted in the massacre at Mountain Moadows precludes any oral or written statement by the prisoner to representa-

tives of the press. HIDING THE CONDEMNED.

It is a positive fact that nobody outside of his im mediate guards have laid eyes on the condemned man, That Lee is safe enough in his cell awaiting his doom there can be, of course, no doubt. But the pertinnenty of Marshal Nelson in not allowing anybody unconnected with the prison in an official capacity to see Lee is the subject of much comment here. In fact, Marshal Nelson now says that he is determined that nobody shall see the prisoner except himself and deputies until "about" the day of execution, which is only forty-eight hours distant.

VALUE OF A LIVE MAN'S STATEMENT.

It should be understood that if the condemned man was enabled to make a statement to the press before his death it would have far greater weight than any posthumous confession. It is confidently believed that the statement, autobiography or confessionwhatever it may prove to be-will definitely fix, as far as he can do it-the guilt of those of his accomplices who may yet be living. But no matter how definite Lee's statement may be in that regard it can have no value in a legal sense after his death.

SIGNS OF A RESCUE.

Marshal Nelson and District Attorney Sumper Howard returned to this city from Corn Creek last night. They have both reported that they have good reasons for believing that Rachel, the head wife of John D. Lee, has been in active communication with certain Indian warriors, evidently with a view of securing their co-operation in an effort at rescue, Rachel has also been plotting with two of Lee's sons for the same purpose. Neither of those efforts seem to have amounted to much. The officials also report in a confident tone that the Indians are now scattered throughout the Territory, and that they have no lears on that

Since sending my desputch this evening I learn that the law officers of the Territory have given up all hopes of obtaining any revelations from the condemaed man touching his accomplices. They complain bitterly that Lee has suddenly changed his mind and appears determined to avoid making any statement that can be of use to the prosecuting officers. Judging from the language used by the District Attorney and his assistants they are now satisfied that

It is useless to expect any information from the prisoner as was expected and as he indirectly promised. LEE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Lee, during the past few days, has not exhibited any signs of depression or nervous state. He keeps at work upon his book, which he commenced at an early stage of his lite and has not yet brought it down to the day of the mascacre. In his journal the other day he wrote something as follows: Because others have betrayed their friends and have gone back on their faith I have no reason for taking such a course. What I have done is with the approval of my conscience and I believe it will not be remembered against me in heaven.

HE DENOUNCES BEIGHAM YOUNG. He is sometimes very bitter against Brigham Young,

denouncing him for betraying him (Lee). A PAITHFUL WIPE.

Rachel, his wife, spent a short time with him to-day, and after she came out of the prison she said John D. Lee would die bravely for the Mormon people. Brigham Young, Jr., and John W. Young, Brigham's first counselier, passed through here for St. George to a

Brigham Young, Jr., President of Church at this conference. This would make much squirming among the Mormons. It is likely that a schism would occur in the ranks of leading dignitaries.

A BLUKBEARD. Lee has had nine wives, of whom three, Rachel, Caroline and Emma are the only ones who now adhere to him, the rest having left him mainly on account of his bad private character.

His children and grandchildren are scattered through Southern Utah. One resides in Nevada, one married daughter lives in Beaver and has a large lamily and is a respectable woman. Several of his daughters have been polygamists, but most of them are now out of this relation. Several are married to Gentiles, His younger daughters have been given a fair education and are the most intelligent and best looking of his children. HIS HOME.

At one time Lee had quite a library of standar ooks, and was an earnest friend of the public schools, WHAT BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., THINKS,

Brigham Young, Jr., told your correspondent that he did not believe that Lee would be executed, as his death would not serve the purposes of the officials who are working up the case, which were to fix the responsibility of the massacre on other parties. Lee would drink whiskey and tell stories with these men and then pretend to have imortant revelations to make implicating others when he really knew nothing. No sensible man could be lieve there was any desire to shield Lee or other guilty participators in the massacre from punishment, or rescue him, and if he were reprieved or pardoned it would not be at the request of the Mormon people.

THE CHURCH IDEAS. According to the Church ideas, atonement could only be made by Lee for his bloody deeds by having his own blood shed. He had no idea Lee would be shot, for with his death much evidence of importance given by the prosecution would cease. So much for Brigham Young, Jr.

A QUARREL IN THE PAMILY. There is a quarrel between members of the Lee family here in regard to the execution. Rachel and one of Caroline's sons had quite a dispute to-day.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOT-OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ELECTION TO-DAY-LAST NIGHT'S BANQUET TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY-THE NEW SENATOR'S SPEECH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20, 1877. In the lower branch of the Legislature to-day a ballot was taken for United States Senator. Stanley Matthews, republican, received 64 votes, Alfred Gasther 6 and Frank Hurd 1. Thirty-four demo-In the Senate Mr. Matthews received 20 votes.

Thirteen democrats voted blanks. Both houses will meet in joint convention toperrow to officially declare the election of Matthews. BANQUET TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A banquet was given to the members of the General Assembly to-night by Senator Stanley Matthews and was largely attended, democrats vicing with republicans to do honor to the new Ohio Senator. In response to the teast of the evening, Mr. Matthews made a short speech, speaking substantially as follows:-

In the days of heathen mythology, when men re ceived gifts from the gods, it was the custom to make received. In later days these sacrifices for gifts re ceived is in providing enjoyment for the friends honors, and hence the calling to gether of this distinguished gathering. day's proceedings have their political significance, but I will not violate proprieties by referring to them, as it might injure the feelings of friends Governor Young, in his remarks concerning myself, has referred to the fact that I was without great rience in statesmanship or political matters. He says truly I nave never been, and I hope I never shall be a politician, a scener after office; but office holding for public good is but calling out instincts of the highest, best and noblest sense. Such is my desire, and in this sense I hope to juilli the expectations of warm and devoted friends. I hope to fill my honorable office in accordance with the sentiments expressed by the honorable gentleman who is now our Iresident:—"He who serves his country best serves his party best." (Great applause.) I feel great pride in being a native of the Buckeye State, a Buckeye of the second generation, and whatever honor I achieve will be for the honor of my native and much leved State. I shall rejoice standing side by side with the distinguished, liustrious and upright Senator, Mr. Thurman, who now stands sione is the Senator, Mr. Thurman, who now stands alone is the representative of this State, whose people delight to do him honor. While I have in the past and probably shall in the future differ with him pointically. I shall have the highest opinion of him personally rejoice, too, that my democratic friends to-day did not see if to vote for me; that they did not seem to think it desirable to vote for any one clse. Again I sincerely thank you, and hope I may ever prove myself worthy of your esteem.

thank you, and apper had of the democrats, said that of your easeem.

Senator Reece, on behalf of the democrats, said that white he was sorry the meeting had not been called to celebrate the election of a democrat, yet, as a republican had been chosen, be did not know another of that the democratery would be school of politics in Ohio who the democracy would b better suited with than Stanley Matthews,

DON CAMERON'S SUCCESS.

A VERY FLATTERING VOTE GIVING HIM THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20, 1877. But one republican in the Pennsylvania Legislature declined to vote for Don Cameron for United States Senator, although about twenty members of the the House, representing the counties of Chester, Allegheny, Lawrenco, Venango, Washington and Lancaster supported him under protest. The Sena-torial aspirant and his positical friends have been very active the past lew days in whipping in the recalci trants to give Cameron the compliment of a manimous republican vote; and their chorts were successful with but a single exception. The venerable Simon Cameron was in the ball during the progress of the voting and could not conceal his delight at the compliment being be towed on his son, who received 116 votes in the House and 31 in the Senate. Hon. A. H. Dili, the democratic candidate, received 76 votes in the House and 18 in the Senate, Senator Dill voted for Heister Clymer.

To-night Don Cameron is entertaining his friends with a royal least at his mansion, in recognition of his

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Nonvolk, Va., March 20, 1877. The Russian fleet has just weighed anchor and left for Hampton Roads, whence they will sail to-morrow ork. The United States steamer Powhatan

THE RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877. The United States steamer Powlintan has been ordered from Norfolk to New York, and upon her arrval there Vice Admiral Rowan, Port Admiral, will host his flag on that vessel. The Russian fleet will be received by Admiral Rowan upon its arrival at New York with the usual courtesies due to foreign yearels of war.

CUBA.

LEVYING EXCEBITANT TAXES UPON THE GER-MAN MERCHANTS.

HAVANA, March 20, 1877. The German merchants have been notified

by the authorities here that they must pay a contribution of thirty per cent else their property will be embargeed at the expiration of three days, Captain General Jovellar says this tax is different from the former war tax. The German Censul has referred the matter to the imperial government at Berlin.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL S. NOYES, M. D.

Samuel S. Noves, M. D., who died at New Canana, Conn., on the 19th inst. at the matured age of ninety years, was a physician of pronounced skill and a prom-It is reported that Brigham Young, Sr., will appoint in the medical profession of New England. For nearly seventy years be practised successfully, and his acute faculties were not impaired up to the

# WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Consultation on the Southern Question.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE MUST CEASE

The Time When, and the Method Not Determined Upon.

POLITICIANS

A Way To Consolidate the Democrats in the New House.

THE MARCH OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH-HOW THE MACHINE REPUBLICANS HOPE TO DE-

FEAT THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The first step in the settlement of the Southern question has been taken in the Cabinet meeting today. It is understood that the President brought up the question and the Cabinet agreed unanimously that self-government in all the States was the true policy, and that consequently rederal interference must cease. The discussion then began on details, the time when and the manner in which the interference should be made to cease, and on these subjects no agreement was

reached to-day; but another Cabinot meeting is called

for to-morrow morning. It is understood that several members of the Cabines favor an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the troops and reliance on the guarantees of Governors Hampton and Nicholls that they will maintain order secure equal right and general amnesty propriety of such direct and final action in Louisiana, believing that some preliminary arrangement is neces sary, or at least judicious, by which Packard and his adherents can be got to give way.

It is believed that the President himself favors the withdrawal of the troops in both the States, and inclines to trust Governors Hampton and Nicholis and the good sense of the people; but he desires, it is said, to carry his whole Cabinet with him in any action that may be taken, and hence has called another meeting

The agents of Packard and Chamberlain have been busy and excited all day and are evidently making their last and most desperate efforts. All they now hope for is delay, and for this they appeal to Cabinet officers and all who are supposed to have influence. Meantime they are privately advising here with republicans opposed to the President's Southern policy, and if they can only gain time will, it is rumored, on the advice of their Northern ailies endeavor to precipitate violence in some way in Louisiana and perhaps in South Carolina, so as to muddle matters and arouse, If possible, a Northern sentiment in opposition to the President's policy. That this is the purpose of the appeals for delay is made probable by the fact that ne leading Northern republican politicians, known opposed to the new policy, express the belief that Packard and Chamberlain will yet be successful. There is reason to believe that Packard in collecting a force of negroes in the State House and in his expressed determination to hold out at all hazerds, and vehement refusal to surrender his pretences on any account, is acting under the vice of prominent Northern republicans, who not only as a club to beat down the President with. Every day's delay gives these men a better opportunity to succeed, and they are not without hope that they will yot defeat the President and turn the party sentiment

against him and the reforms he has promised. There is here a deep undercurrent of hostility to the new policy and to the President. Republican politicians opposed to it and him remain here and are in busy correspondence with all parts of the country, and the machine politicians everywhere are encouraged not to surrender and to hope still for the reward which they think due them as "workers" in the party. There has not been time for this sentiment to make mutiny is preparing, and that the President will need the support of the country and of all his friends to make his folicy successful. There is an increasing desire among the friends of civil service and other reforms that the Southern question shall be got out of the way as quickly as possible, and that delays in this matter are dargerous, because they give opportunity for the opposition within the party to array itself and

THE EXTRA SESSION-CHANCES FOR A REPUBLI-CAN SPEAKER.

It is now thought certain that an extra session will be called about the middle of May. Speculations about the organization of the House of Representatives are already abundant, but they have as yet no basis of fact. If South Carolina and Louisiana affairs are settled and those States are remanded to self government there is little chance to elect a speaker, if they nominate a man known to be, and to have been for some time, sincerely in harmony with the President's views. Mr. Charles Foster, of Ohio, is almost the only prominent republican in the House who answers this description. His report on Louisiana affairs in 1875 made him tavorably known to Southern men, and his whole coarse in Congress since then has been such as to secure their confidence. Mr. Garfield's friends have wished to make him Speaker, but if he should get the republican nomination he could get no Southern votes. If the enemies, open and secret, of the President's policy can manage to muddle the Southern question, either by unworthy intrigues and arrange. ments or delay, the next Speaker will be a democrat, because, while the Southern question is unsettled the democratic party will continue to not as a unit and it has an undoubted majority in the next House. Of this majority there are many Southern men who would not hesitate to vote for a moderate republican Speaker if the Southern question is promptly and properly settled. They are not bound to the democratic party, and look to the interests of their States more than to mere party fealty. They like the President's policy and will support him and it with zeal as soon as he carries out his promise of local selfgovernment for the two States now held by the milltary. Until the Southern question is settled, therefore, it is not possible to foretell in what manner the next House of Representatives will be organized; but it is certain that if the opponents of the President succeed the country will see a solidified democratic party and a democratic organization of the new House,

THE PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-OFFICE SERKING GOING OUT-HOW ZACH CHANDLER DISPOSED OF A PATRON.

A little notice has been quietly prepared under the lated to put a stop to office seeking, and which will, if it is strictly adhered to, as the President intends it the civil service and to the comfort of the clerks and other subordinate officers of the government :-

earnest support of the constitution and its amend-ments and a proper respect for the rights of chizens guaranteed thereby.

Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness or immoral or dishonest con-duct. In case of vacancy report thereof will be made.

accompanied by a list of the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division or bureau from which list the vacabcy shall be filled.

To those who are familiar with the unceasing applications of Congressmen for petty offices for their favor-ites and "workers," and who know how often men and women, too, have been put in or out of places in other days for merely political reasons and on the demands of politicians, and how necessary it was to have and to retain "political backing," as it was called, in order to keep even a very petty place in the government's employ, this bitle circular will mean not change, but a revolution in the public service. If it s firmly and strictly carried out in all the departments and in all the branches of the public service half the abor of Representatives and Senators will be abolished, and probably half the republican members of both houses will be unable to get themselves reelected, because they will be unable to reward adherents and "workers," and have to rely upon the rest value and im-There is no doubt that such an improvement in the civil service will raise the general average of congressional ability, because it will strike a blow at the caucus system and disable the office-holders from controlling nominations. Even many of those who have used the old system of political favoritism and apheartily tired of it, and Cabinet ministers who, under the late administration, spent half their time in the distribution of patronage had occasion to see the enor

mous evils of the old system.

There is a droll story of Secretary Chandler in circuation here. Though an unscrupulous partisan, he is good business man, and when he took charge of the nterior Department he managed it on business principles, and of course felt the danger to his own credit as head of the department in submitting to the deshortly after be entered the Cabinet a Western Congressman came to demand a place for one of his fol-

"But there is no vacancy," replied Mr. Chandler, "Make one, then," said the Congressman. "I want my man put in. He is all right, a prominent man in

the party and a good worker.' "Very well," said Mr. Chandler. "Let us see. Here is the list of appointments from your district. You see you have your full stare. Now, if you insist on having your man in 1'll have to turn out somebody. I'll do it at once for you, but you must select the one to be turned out."

The Congressman, it is related, went off in disgust. or he did not dare to turn out a constituent of his own. There is a more recent story which shows how awkwardly the patronage system may be made to work "That man you nominated for such an office in our

State is undt for the place. He is a drunkard and incapable,"
"That is a serious matter," said the President. "Make the charges in writing over your own names and I will withdraw the nomination." But the story goes that they respectfully declined,

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

and the nomination was not withdrawn

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877. REFORM IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT-CONDITION

OF THE APPROPRIATIONS. It was reported at the Navy Department to-day that notwithstanding an appropriation for pay of officers amounting to \$1,000,000 was made by Congress, hall of it is already gone, it is said, to pay contractors, by whom it was absorbed in the last few days of ex-Secretary Robeson's term of office. The present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, has directed an investigation to be made into the matter. He has also instituted a new order of things in the Navy Department, which is to take the place of the former exclusive manner of doing business by the Secretary o the Navy. This will consist in having ail the heads of bureaus meet with the present Secretary twice a week, when every matter of business, either as to increasing or reducing the employes, making contracts, managing the navy yards, or applying appropriations generally, shall be discussed by all of the officials, and conclusions reached for the best interest of the service. A record is to be kept of everything that is done. The plan also contemplates a full expression of all objections entertained by any one of those present so as to give Secretary Thompson the advantage of the in charge of the different bureaus.

It is said that an adjustment of the deficiency in the pay account will be made so that priority shall be given in the further expenditure of the money to cases of sailors who have wives and families. It is thought that the officers can wait or avail themselves of a credit which they can command to most their living expenses. Matters are said, by those capable of Judging, to be in a very sad condition in many of the Navy Department bureaus. Most of the navy yards are or propriation. The preference in keeping any open has been given to New York because it is the deprivation to pass the bill to deprive will be closed on account of the smallness of the ap-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877. EX-PRESIDENT GRANT SUED FOR FALSE IMPRIS-ONMENT-AN INSANE MAN'S CAUSE OF AC-

Suit was entered to-day in the Circuit Court of this District by Thomas Biggins against ex-President Grant for false imprisonment and \$100,000 damages claimed. The plaintiff charges that the defendant, on the 23d of March, 1874, in the city of Washington, with force and arms assaulted, serzed and laid hold of him, and with great force and violence pulled and dragged about the said plaintiff, and also forced and compelled him to go from and out of his (plaintiff's) store, on F street, to Police Headquarters, where he was imprisoned, without reasonable and probable cause whatever, for the space of twenty-four hours. He also charges that the defendant had him imprisoned in the Government Hospital for the Insane for the period of eight months; and, further, that the defendant, on the 20th of November, 1874, compelled the plaintiff to go, under guard, from the city of Washington, on board a train of railroad cars, to the city of New York; and then and there, with force of arms, compelled him to embark on board the steamer

Italy, and sail from thence to Liverpool, England. The records of the detectives' office show that Thomas Biggins was arrested on a charge of threats at five o'clock on the evening of March 21, 1874, by the Metropolitan Police detectives and sent to the insane m, his unsoundness of mind having been certified to by Drs. Jonnson, Eiliott and G. L. Magruder. It is stated that the threats were against General Grant, whom he (Biggies) met as he was leaving the White House grounds for a walk, and that Biggins, raising a

"If I catch you at my bedside agin I'll knock your head off. General Grant replied :- "Well; when I do so knock

It will be remembered that Biggins was before the Committee on the Auministration of the Affairs of the Asylum as a witness a year ago, when he testified about the spirit of General Grant being at his bedside, &c. GERMAN CITIZENS AT THE WHITE HOUSE-AN

EXPRESSION OF SATISFACTION WITH THE AP-POINTMENT OF MR. SCHURZ AND THE POLICY INAUGURATED - REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. A delegation of German citizens, appointed at a re-

cent meeting of Germans held in this city, called upon the President this afternoon and presented to him the resolutions adopted at that meeting, tendering him their congratulations upon the patriotic and statesmantike spirit embodied in his maugural address and in the wise and impartial selection of his Cabinet. Also expressing their admiration of the far-seeing shall be, add greatly to the efficiency and economy of the civil service and to the comfort of the clerks and their gratification at the selection of Hon. Carl Schurz as one of his constitutional advisers, by which act he clearly recognized the share of the naturalized citizens in the destiny of the great American nation. They also declare that in the spotless purity and the rare abilities manifested by their deservedly distinguished fellow countryman in every epoch of his eventful career they see sufficient guarantees for his success in his new and brilliant, yet

Smithmeyer, the chairman of the delegation, made a brief, but appropriate address, in which he said:

Being business men, none of us nor any of those who have selected us have any favor to ask of your hands. We merely desire to pay to you our homage

for the noble independence exhibited by you in all initiatory measures as Frendent of the United States, and to tender you our very best wishes for success during your entire Presidential career.

The President replied as follows:—
Gentlement of your co-operation with the new work as far as it has gone. You know that a great portion of my life was spent among people of your nationality. During twenty-lour years in Cincinnati, where the Germans are very numerous, as you well know, I was constantly associated with them, and in the capital of the State also the German people are well represented, and I am glad to know through you that my course is satisfactory to you. Looking in your faces, it is unnecessary to compliment the German people of the land. I selected Mr. Schurz for the position he occupies because I thought him the right man, and I am especially granified that that appointment is satisfactory to the German-American people.

I did not know, gentlemen, until I had finished that that drendful reporter was present. But they will find things out anyhow, so it doesn't make any difference, I guess. The President replied as follows:-

The committee then withdrew and proceeded to the Interior Department, where they presented a copy of a few remarks in German to the Secretary, wishing him "God speed" in the work which he had undertaken. The Secretary then returned thanks in Gos man for the compliment they had shown him.

SENATOR LAMAR'S HEALTH. Senator Lamar is much better to-day and is able to

THE EMPLOYES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT-CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY M'CRARY.

Secretary McCrary has is used the following circular n regard to removals, promotions, &c., in the Department:-

Department:—
The civil employes now in the service of the United States under the War Department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this department for cause only, and, promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official most understand that retention and advancement in the service will depend upon record of good behavior and efficiency, and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnesst support of the constitution and its amendments, and a proper respect for the rights of citizens quarranteed thereby. Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty incapacity, drunkenness or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of vacancy report thereof will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled.

#### LOUISIANA.

PREPARATIONS TO MEET PACKARD'S THREATENED ATTACK—THE PEOPLE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING A SOLUTION OF THE EXISTING DIFFICULTIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1877. Everything is quiet to-day at the State House, though the work of organization still goes on and apprehensions of a sortie to recapture the Supreme Court and police stations still exist. The Nicholis authorities points and have quietly taken every precaution against trouble. have doubled the guards in charge of all important

PACKARD CONFIDENT.

Packard still maintains and expresses perfect confidence in his ultimate recognition, based upon recent despatches received from Kellogg and Huat giving that assurance.

The people are

The people are auxiously awaiting the order for eithdrawal of the troops, and anticipate its receipt to-

THE CHINESE QUESTION. A THREATENING LETTER TO A FRIEND OF THE ABUSED ORIENTALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1877. Colonel Frederick A. Bee, who appeared before the Congressional committee recently sitting in this city to investigate the question of Chinese immigration in defence of the Chinese, who has taken a promment part in opposing the anti-coolie movement in general, and has interested himself in the raising of

in general, and has interested himself in the raising of funds to assist in bringing the perpetrators of the late outrage at Chien to justice, has received a postal card reading as follows:—

"Colonel F. A. Ber, City:—

"Dran Sin—The eleven of 708 have you marked? You had better not have sent your \$500 to Chieo. The Chinamen have got to leave this country and that little affair in Butte county is only a preliminary. Take my arvice and leave this State in thirty days or you will be killed. All of you, who are in for coolies and against the whites here are marked 708."

The above was mailed at station B, March 17, twelve M., in this city, and is evidently written in a disguised band.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of an anti-

nanc.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of an anticoolie club in this city the Chico massacre was approved amid cries of "That's what we want."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. APPROPRIATIONS TO BE DEFEATED BY PARTISAN

ACTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1877. At a joint caucus of democratic Senators and mem ers of the Legislature to-day, resolutions were adopted requesting the Senators to defeat all private appropriation bills and refuse the confirmation of the Govthe democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia of the p appoint deputies at elections. As it requires third your to puss appropriation bills of this cha the democrats can, by adhering to this determi-saye the State about \$500,000.

At the republican caucus in the afternoon action was taken looking to the deleat of bills in which demo-crats are interested.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant Commander N. Mayo Dyer, United States Navy; Richard C. McCormick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee; General S. D. Hungerlord. of Jefferson county, N. Y.; Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Henry R. Pierson, of Aibany, are at the Fifth Avenue. General John T. Aveill, of Minnesota; Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and ex-Senator Morris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas. John M. Francis, of Troy, is at the St. James. General John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman. Harvey G. Eastman, of Pough-keepsie, is at the Metropolitan. C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brunswick. James Redpath, of Boston, is at the Brunswick. James Redpath, of Boston, is at the

Grand Central. ALARMING -COLDS THAT SETTLE ON THE ungs som become vers dangerens if not promptly treated wto Hank's House or Housmound and Tag. Pike's Toornacius Duors cure in one minute.

BLUE GLASS -ONLY GENUINE IMPORTED CO. balt Mazanisk vitase in America, cures all chronic disor-ders; a affect large enough for a family, frankel, ready to lining in the window. So, we outploy neither pediers not agents, against whom the public are cautioned. ISAAC A. SINGER, Importer, 701 Broadway.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING AN

JOHN MA THEWS, 1st av. and 25th st., city. TERRY, THE HATTER, WILL OPEN ON THURS day, 221, his naw store, with an entirely new stock of goods, all of the intest styles and finest qualities, for gents, how and youther, also an elegant variety of trimmed and intrimmed Haga and Boysers, for hados and children, at popular prices. 288 Brondway, between 17th and 18th sts.

WINE FOR INVALIDS.

WIGS, TOUPEES. -G. RAUCHFUSS, PRACTICAL Wirmaker; Switches, Corls, Invisibles, Bandeaux. 44 East 12th st., near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ALMANAC

FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL REGISTER POR 1877.
This invaluable Almanac is now ready.
The immen c importance of a work recognized as anthentic, presenting in its pages the official vote for the Presidency in all the extent, rendered it absolutely necessary to denay its publication in order to secure the fullest and latest returns.
The present issue contains, as a special feature, the full text of the

EXECTORAL BILL.

"To provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice President," Ac, for the term commencing March 4, 1977; the vote thereon on its passage through the Seant and House of Representatives; names of Senators and Members, year and mays, the names of Senators and Members, year and mays, the names of Senators and Members, year and mays, the same count composing the fluch Court of Arbiteation. Besides this special feature of the

the time the state of the feature of the HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1877, its pages are reniete with invariable tables and Statistical Returns on Finance, with Daily Quotations for Gold for 1870; of Government Bonds of the various issues; Raice of Consols, Ruitrond Shures and Stock American Securities on the London market; Bank of England Rate of Discount;

on the London merket; Bank of England into the Proceedings Custom Returns, &c.

Tith: HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1877
contains corrected official returns of the Providential Voto
of every state and servicery in the Union; mil Lists of Senstors and members of the F-ry-fourth and Forty-fith Congresses, with Post office Addresses, &c.; American Ministers
and Consults abroad; Poreign Legations in the United
States. All the loteresting speciatics that make the
HE (ALD ALMANAC) or valuable as a work of reference
are continued and amplified; The Marinurs Guide; Missing
and addresses. Caronological Astro-